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(No. 1403.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONER, APPOINTED BY THE RIO BERMEJO EXPLORING COMPANY.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

In this favoured territory wheat, rice, maize, mandioca, batatas, camotes, yam, mani, and all known edible roots, &c., grow in abundance; as also the sweet orange, the grape, melon, water melon, chisimoya and plantain, together with cotton, tobacco, and indigo,—and there is so reason why coffee, cacao, and every other plant of this class should not be planted and cultivated. In El Campo Santo, sugar is manufactured; and, in the Curacy of Rio Negro exist the extensive cane plantations and sugar works of Jujuy,—and in Oran, these are to be found likewise, and between Campo Santo and Tarija more sugar can be manufactured, than could be consumed between Potosí and Montevideo. Lastly, this Country abounds in wild birds of every description, doves, partridges, ducks, as well as in wild boars, and other four-footed game, and to a still greater extent, in excellent fish. It is renowned likewise for its fat cattle, and well-conditioned horses. Providence has accumulated here all that can minister to the wants of man, and render life easy and agreeable. The extraordinary cures brought about by the waters of the Rio de Soria, are well known; as are also their rare and rapidly produced effects.

Your Commissioner has said that the Rio Grande is navigable from Baños to La Palca, and he may now add that it is also navigable from Labayen, in vessels of smaller size. He supposes, likewise, that the Rio de Tarija is navigable to a very great distance, inasmuch as it contains a greater volume of water, although somewhat rocky, as to its channel. The sloping course, followed by many of the inferior rivers, gives scope for the erection of as many saw-mills, &c., as may be desired; and all articles of barter, such as timber, and all vessels, built in convenient situations, may be taken to La Palca, although, indeed, such articles are very abundant at La Palca itself, which will soon become a ship-building port for all the neighbouring places

All this would be as nothing, if Providence, by heaping up natural riches of every kind, in these districts, had deprived them of proving useful to man. This, by no means,—the works of Providence never fails to be complete—and to these works are ever assigned their due place, and fit proportion. Your Commissioner is aware that the Shareholders know these things better than himself, he believes it to be his duty, however, to particularise in the present instance, and accordingly proceeds so to do.

The Palca de Soria, superadded to the immense advantages, peculiar to its soil, and to its happy situation between the level tract of El Chaco, and the Cordillera of the Andes, in the Province of Salta, in the central point between Paraguay, Corrientes, Potosí and Chuquisaca, the Provinces in question being, with small exception, situated at little more than one hundred leagues from this common centre. It is situated at the entrance of the two best, or only convenient passes to Perú, or Bolivia [Jujuy and Tarija] and at the entrance of a road to Santa Cruz, which is short, level, and much frequented, of late years; it is situated also at the head of the Bermejo, the navigation of which places in immediate contact the interior countries, comprised in the ancient Viceroyalty, with those of the Rio de la Plata, Paraná and Paraguay, and is most aptly situated for receiving and distributing the products of those Countries, and for enriching them with its own. The sum total of benefits, hence arising, and a comparison of this ready channel of transport with the present one, so difficult, that it is almost tantamount to non-communication, will be more appropriately cited by others, than by your Commissioner. Meanwhile, the opening of the Bermejo is at least as interesting to this portion of America, as was for Europe, the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

In the projects of new events, consequent on the navigation of the Bermejo, the direct mercantile relations of the several countries, with those of other parts of the world, merit particular attention. In this case, private speculation, seeking that which is most favourable to its own interest, will attentively and studiously compare the advantages of this route, with those of Cape Horn, will prefer them, doubtless, and be, thereby a great gainer. Hence it succeeds that, individual interest, following its natural bent, must certainly bring about the interest of the whole community of men. Thus, the navigation of the Bermejo is an object of primary importance to the whole of this portion of South America, and most certainly would form the most solid guarantee of the progress of its Republics, and of their very existence; forasmuch as if, in our situation, it should be forced to promote population, agriculture, and industry, and to facilitate that ready communication, which endues them with life, it is likewise the first link in the chain of interests, which constitutes society.

But to our Company it suffices, at present, to understand, that the principal treasure-house, in which are enclosed all the riches of the vast countries comprising the ancient viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, is about to be opened, and that, amidst so much wealth, it cannot but find its own. Yes, gentlemen, those individuals who at present form the Company of El Bermejo, and those who may hereafter figure in that capacity, will acquire vast fortunes, by opening a new field for agriculture, industry, population, the arts, external and internal Commerce, and for the discovery of new objects of natural history, and in illustration of the history of our own country. All men who love that country will congratulate themselves upon seeing it emerge from its present state of inactivity, they will be able to arrogate to themselves the incomparable glory of having know how to prefer the art of creating to that of destroying, they will record our efforts, and future generations will bless them as the authors of their well-being, which has formed, and is the primary object of the desires and wishes of your Commissioner.

Buenos Ayres, December 14th, 1831.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Protest made by the Government of Buenos Ayres before all Nations, and especially before the Argentine Republic, against the aggression committed by General Urquiza, by the act of celebrating and concluding the Treaty for the Navigation of the Interior Rivers, with the Ministers of England and France, on the 10th July of the present year, and with the Minister of the United States of North America, on the 27th July of the same.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, which, by the Law of the 18th October of last year, declared the navigation of the rivers free to all Nations of the world, then gave a proof of its liberality, which it will now record as a proof the justice wherewith it now protests, because said Law manifests, that it is not the free navigation that prompts the present act, that being already granted, but that it is an aggression committed by General Urquiza, in the concessions which he makes to the Governments, with whose Representatives he treated at San José de Flores, on the 10th July of the present year, and when he was already vanquished.

The Nations and the Argentine Republic, to which the Government specially addresses itself, may judge from the rapid history of the facts which it proceeds to narrate.

General Urquiza came to the Province of Buenos Ayres in February of the present year, availing himself of the rebellion of a few military chiefs, who dragged the inhabitants of the rural districts to the gates of the City.

Without prestige and without power, General Urquiza had naturally to submit to all the consequences of his false step, stationing himself at San José de Flores; where he saw, without means of preventing it, the rapid disappearance of the force that was necessary for his personal safety.

His conflicts, which increased daily, were enhanced after the 20th July: on which day the Squadron, recognising the justice of the cause maintained by the Government of Buenos Ayres, and the legitimacy of its Public Authorities, submitted spontaneously to its orders, abandoning the Chief, who, with the pretext of a National Organization, had come to the Province of Buenos Ayres, for the sole purpose of devastating it, and ruining public and private property.

Towards the end of June, General Urquiza became fully aware of his utter perdition, and not daring to retire, because he foresaw the danger of the threats being carried into effect, that were publicly made by the mutineers, of binding him and delivering him up to the Government of Buenos Ayres, he conceived the design of taking refuge under the flags of the Foreign forces that were in the River Plate.

General Urquiza then felt ashamed to confess his situation to the Foreign Ministers, from whom he had always concealed it, affecting confidence in the immense resources which he always pretended to have, but which he never manifested to them.

In the trying alternative in which he was placed, by the rapid development of events, for the spontaneous submission of the Squadron was succeeded daily by considerable defections of the revolted troops, he at last resolved to confide to the Ministers, his helpless and deplorable condition, and implored them to save his person, and the remnants of the Provincial contingents that he still retained.

In fact, the Ministers, interposing their services with the Government of Buenos Ayres, solicited on the 28th June, that a guarantee should be granted for the retreat of General Urquiza with the contingents, and that the Government should be left at liberty to arrange the Provincial questions with the Chief of the rebel forces.

The Government, which always regarded, or was bound to regard the Ministers, as sincere friends of peace, did not hesitate in acceding to their suggestion: that is to say, consented General Urquiza might retire: guaranteed his retreat, even against the opposition of the mutineers, that General Urquiza dreaded, and offered him every thing he might require to effect his retreat.

This step, in which the Ministers of England and France apparently manifested no other interest than that of saving the person of Don Justo José de Urquiza, was forthwith wished to be converted into an overture of peace, which the Government did not accept, because it was impossible to accept it in favor of General Urquiza after the public proofs he had given, rejecting peace, by declining the Treaty of the 9th March, and *by mocking the good disposition manifested* afterwards by the Government, in the negotiation under the mediation of the Ministers of Brazil and Bolivia, which also proved abo tive in the month of May.

Notwithstanding, the Ministers persisting in offering their mediation for an arrangement, *always upon the basis of a guarantee for the retreat of General Urquiza*, time went on, and the Ministers placed their steamers, as they placed them, on the 9th and 10th of July, immediately in front of Palermo, and the Minister of the United States taking part with them, they thus reached to the 13th July; on which day, when the three Ministers were assembled in the Government House, they were surprised by the news that the rebel army was in a state of dissolution, that General Urquiza was embarking, and that the revolution had reached its end.

The Ministers, pre-engaged with the events that had come to interrupt the long conference of the 13th in the Government House, then retired; did not pass the collective note they offered, in which they were to state, that the outlines they bore for a settlement, SHOULD REMAIN WITHOUT ANY EFFECT, except in the case that each and all of these bases were accepted, and they had not even time to see ex-Colonel Lagos, and to exact his submission to the Government, and that he should deliver up his arms in the place it designated, for at the moment the bases were being written out, URQUIZA AND LAGOS NO LONGER REMAINED ON THE FIELD, for the former had taken refuge under the British, French and North American flags, and the latter had fled with such precipitation, that he abandoned his arms, public offices, correspondence, the greater part of his papers, his accomplices, and even his own wearing apparel and that of his family.

When the campaign of General Urquiza had thus ended: when his situation had notoriously been the most afflictive from the 28th of June, on which he implored the protection of the Foreign Agents: when General Urquiza selected said Ministers as his protectors: when the latter, in fine, requested the Government that the forces of the garrison should not sally out to interpose themselves between General Urquiza and the steamers, or to combat him,—the Government could never fancy, nor was it entitled to expect, that the very Ministers that General Urquiza had called to his assistance in his agony, would have celebrated and concluded the *death-bed* treaty, which appears written at San José de Flores on the 10th July, that is—at the moment when General Urquiza had no will of his own, when General Urquiza was delivered up to them, and concealed among the flags of the powerful Nations said Gentleman represented.

But contrary to the convictions, and contrary to the hopes of the Government, General Urquiza, when suffering a moral coercion, celebrated the aforementioned treaty on the 10th of July, without any representation of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in its very bosom, at war with it, vanquished and humbled by the defenders of the Capital, seriously affecting the rights of the Province in its interior rivers, and in the Island of Martin Garcia.

The Government therefore, on becoming aware of this treaty, has considered it its bounden duty to protest, as it solemnly protests before God and men, against the stipulations incompetently and abusively made with the Foreign Ministers, in revenge against the Province of Buenos Ayres that has humbled him.

The Government will waive the question, that General Urquiza could not ratify the Treaty, even with the representation of the Province of Buenos Ayres, or by the Compact of San Nicolas, which he has consecrated as a Law for the thirteen Provinces, or by the Constitution which he ordered to be promulgated and sworn in the latter, because it neither ought nor chooses to mix itself up in what concerns the jurisdiction of the National Authority which they respect.

It merely establishes, that if General Urquiza had even held the direction of the Foreign Relations that correspond to the Province of Buenos Ayres, and it had formed part of the Congress, said General would not have been authorised to ratify any stipulation, either by the Compact of San Nicolas or by the Constitution. The one and the other refuse him said right.

The Government therefore, resolved to save and defend the rights of the Province of Buenos Ayres, declares—That it does not accept, and never will accept the aforesaid Treaty, and that it does not recognise any of the obligations therein stipulated.

Because General Urquiza has not had, nor has *de facto aut de jure*, the representation of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Because, even on the hypothesis of having such representation, he was at war with it.

Because on the 10th of July last, when said Treaty appears concluded, General Urquiza was vanquished and humbled by the Province of Buenos Ayres, at the gates of the Capital.

Because on the said 10th of July, when vanquished and humbled by the defenders of the Province, and whilst he suffered himself to be wrapt up in the flags of Great Britain, France, and the United States, to escape and save himself, he had neither the capacity nor the will to treat with any one, and much less with his own protectors.

Because such a treaty, celebrated *in extremis*, in the last agonies, in always null, void, invalid, and without effect, even were there legal capacity in the contractor, because from the moral coaction there is no liberty to deliberate.

Because the concessions which General Urquiza has made, not only discover his revenge against the Province of Buenos Ayres, but an infamous precaution to deprive it of the lawful means of blockading his ports in the event of war.

Because neither England, France, the United States, nor any power upon earth, has a right to despoil another, however small it may be, of the lawful and admited right of blockade, as Buenos Ayres is deprived in case of war by article 6th.

Because this restriction, besides being without reciprocity on the part of the Contracting Parties, was concerted not only after they had established the precedent of admitting the blockade in favor of General Urquiza, and at the moment when they were concealing said General under their flags to save him, but precisely when they were exacting from the Government of Buenos Ayres, that it should not suffer its forces to go out to impede his transit on board the war steamers of the Nations they represented.

Because it is the highest degree unjust, that at the very moment when the People of Buenos Ayres were beholding from their fortifications with the greatest contempt the tyrant who could not vanquish them, the very Ministers who obtained the favor of his not being captured, should have rendered it subservient to affording General Urquiza an opportunity of gratifying his revenge.

For these and many other reasons, which the Government of Buenos Ayres will manifest in detail in a separate note to the Government of H. B. M., to the Emperor of the French, and to the President of the United States of North America, it declares before all Nations,—that it will never consider the Province of Buenos Ayres bound by any of the stipulations contained in the aforesaid Treaties.

The Navigation of the Rivers is free, not by the efforts of the Ministers; not by the Treaty of General Urquiza, but by the will

of the Law of the Province, sanctioned on the 18th October 1852.

This sanction will always justify the object the Government has had in view in making this solemn protest.

PASTOR OBLIGADO—Lorenzo Torres—Francisco de las Carreras—Jose Maria Paz.

Synopsis of Official Documents.

[*To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna."*]

Sept. 3d—Decree subdividing the district of San Telmo, and appointing Don Juan Milberg Justice of Peace of the new District, to be denominated "Barracas del Norte:" the electoral table for the ensuing election, for North Barracas, to be in the Church of Santa Lucia, and for South Barracas at the village of Quilmes.

Note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, with the Protest of the Government of Buenos Ayres, against the treaties of the 10th and 27th July.

Note from the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, calling the attention of the Government to the deplorable state of the Women's Prison—Reply of the Minister of Government, ordering the same to be examined by the Topographic Department, and a report and estimate of the necessary repairs to be submitted to the Government.

Note from the Minister of War to the Inspector General of Arms, giving instructions as to the funeral obsequies of the 6th.

Report of the Commission for the sale of the Batteries and Fortifications; the net proceeds $219,416 4: with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Billinghurst and Vivar, who had ceded their commission in favor of the Treasury.

Note from the Captain of the Port, reporting the movement of August: viz, Coasting craft, entered 274 craft, of 6723 tons;—Sailed, 309 craft, of 6439 tons—Merchant vessels arrived, 39 vessels, of 7670 tons; Sailed 26, of 4419 tons. War vessels, entered 9; Sailed 14—Passengers, arrived 1603; departed 594.

Aug. 4th—Result of sealed tenders for the duty on cattle introduced for the supply of the Public Market, from the 1st of August to the 31st December; ceded to Messrs. Carranza & Co., for the sum of $120,000.

Note from the Minister of War to the Inspector General of arms, appointing him to the command of all the troops to be formed in the Public Square on the 6th inst.

Aug. 6th—Decree declaring the 6th inst., a civic holiday, to afford the public an opportunity of attending the Funeral Obsequies in honor of Brigadier Pinto, &c.

Note from the Minister of Government to the Justices of Peace recommending the utmost zeal and impartiality in conducting the elections of the 8th; and formally declaring that the Government had no list to bring forward.

Decree appointing Colonel Don Alejandro Romero First Clerk in the Ministry of War; in the room of Colonel Pedro R. Rodriguez resigned.

(*To the Editor of the British Packet.*)

Buenos Ayres, August 25, 1853.

Dear Sir,

Having proposed an experimental railway in your last number, from this City to the Boca, and being about to propose other routes to intersect the same, I feel desirous to insert a few remarks respecting the choice of such routes. The first inquiry presenting itself, in repect to a rail road between two points, relates to the choice of a route, where the nature of the territory permits of any such choice. In making this selection, the comparative distances, the amount of intermediate transportation to be accommodated, the character of the soil as to affording a good foundation, the excavations and embankments necessary to be made, in order to bring the road within a certain scale of inclination, and the difficulty or facility of obtaining suitable material, for the construction of the road, are all to be taken into consideration. These investigations and comparisons cannot be too rigidly and minutely made; as it has been suggested by experienced Engineers, that in some of the roads constructed of this description, both in the United States and England, great mistakes will be found to have been made in this respect, in consequence of the too great precipitancy in fixing a route. The scale of inclination to which a road should be reduced, is necessarily taken into consideration, in fixing upon the intended route; but still a choice often presents itself in parts of such routes, between the expense of reducing the rate of inclination, by excavations and embankments, and the saving of expense by taking a more circuitous route. Another question presents itself also, namely, whether to reduce an acclivity, or to surmount it, and the manner of overcoming it, is a subject of enquiry at the same time. For the surface of the ground having been examined, and the route determined on, a general scale of inclination, within the ordinary power used for transportation, is to be applied. The whole line is either to be brought within this scale, or, if an inclination exceeding it is admitted, it is to be overcome by the use of an extra power. In such cases, if the extraordinary expense of reducing the inclination, is not so great that the interest upon this part of the original outlay, would exceed the additional expense of the use of an extra power, to overcome an inclined plane, it will be a decisive reason in favour of reducing the inclination.

The amount of transportation to be accommodated, will determine in a great degree the expense of the extra power, requisite to overcome a given inclined plane. In some cases it may be better to make deflections in the road, than to reduce inclinations, or to use extra power. This will depend on the kind of transportation, and the importance of celerity; for, if the object is mainly the transportation of increased weight, by the same power, without regard to the time, any deviation from a direct course is less objectionable. But upon lines of public travel, despatch is of great importance. In speaking of inclined planes, where the inclination of the road is greater than that for which ordinary power is calculated, the ascent must be effected by means of additional power; the amount of which can be readily computed; since in those parts, no additional friction of the cars or wheels is to be provided for, and only the additional resistance, arising from gravity is to be overcome. If, for instance, an additional inclination is one in ninety six, or as fifty five to the number of feet in a mile, namely, 5280, in descending planes so much inclined, that the gravity could move the carriage too rapidly for safety, the velocity is checked by means of a break; which consists of a piece of wood, of the same curveture as the rim of a set of the wheels, upon which the break is pressed, by means of a lever, so adjusted as to be within reach of the conductor. It is calculated that a locomotive will perform the work of 240 horses, traveling at the rate of 10 miles per hour upon a turnpike road, the velocity of the locomotive being 15 miles per hour.

Such being an established fact, let us considerand compare the locomotion used by this country, in transporting produce, &c., from this City to the interior and back again; for instance, a bullock waggon sets out from Mendoza, a distance of about 957 miles, and the road in pretty good order. The waggon and load, say, 3 tons; and, at the speed of two miles per hour, which I believe is pretty near the average rate, it would take them 478 hours; or about 32 days of 15 hours each, to convey this small weight to Buenos Ayres. Compare with this the rapid and certain power we propose. A locomotive engine, with its apparatus and appendages, whose weight would be about 10 tons, on a level line or nearly so, would travel the same distance, at the rate of 30 miles per hour, in the space of 32 hours; and convey 100 tons; and if it traveled at a slower rate, it would convey considerably greater weight; for be it remembered, that passenger trains can be propelled at the rate of 40, 50, and even 60 miles per hour: though these are far too rapid to be safe. But such is the power they have, if used with light burden. I leave the public to draw their own conclusions on these comparisons; and ask what would be the results to this great Province?

Reserving the projected routes for another number, I subjoin some interesting information respecting the operation of a principle of comparatively recent origin; but which has contributed so powerfully to the development of the resources of the countries in which it has been adopted. It appears from a register kept by the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, that the number of passengers conveyed along the line, from its opening in September 1830 to the 30th June 1836, was 2,393,767, being an average of 1132 persons daily.

In 1832	the number	was	356,945
1833	"	"	386,4?2
1834	"	"	436,737
1835	"	"	473,847

And in the first half of 1836, the passengers were 222,848 being an excess of 17,000 over the corresponding half of 1835. Since the beginning of 1831 an account has been kept by which it appears that in five years and a half, the number of trains with passengers has been 34,281, or on an average a small fraction more than 17 trips daily. The average number of persons conveyed each time being 67-72 or nearly 67¾. The number of trips in the same time with goods and coals was 26,562, and the number of tons conveyed 1,468,310; being on an average 13—22 trips daily, and the average weight conveyed at each trip was 55¼ tons. The length of this line is 32 miles; it was constructed in 4 years. This was a very heavy undertaking, having to make tunnels and deep excavations and stone bridges, and to cross Chatt Moss. This was so fluid that a rod of iron would sink into it by own gravity. It comprises an area of about 12 square miles varying in depth from 10 to 35 feet deep. The line crosses about four miles of this moss; an eminent opposing Engineer said that no man in his senses would attempt a railway over Chatt Moss, and he calculated the cost not less than £227,000 to cross it, and it only cost £40,000, These works have cost £1,200,000, this includes £50,000 paid for engineering and parliamentary expenses, and £243,518 in warehouses, stations, &c., and £61,135 for engine, carriages and waggons. The expenses amount to 62 per cent. on the gross receipts, in this are included the cost of collecting and delivering goods, interest of money and duty on passengers. The net revenue, after paying all charges and expenses, is £82,620 or rather more than 10 per cent on the shares; and it may be interesting to show how much the public were benefited by the railway in reduction of charges as follows in 1834:—

2s. 6d. each on 500,000 passengers	£62,500
2s. 6d. on 450,000 tons of goods	£55,250
2s. p. ton on 1,240,000 tons of coals	£124,000
	£241,750

This will illustrate the particulars and working expenses of a railway. Another railway fact, to show what can be done in one single week upon a railway—in September, 1848, in one week was conveyed on the East Counties Railway:—529 beasts, 73 calves, 5598 sheep, 865 pigs, 17,711 sacks of grain and malt, 6578 sacks of flour, 197 tons of meat, 37 tons of poultry, 332 tons of fish, 643 tons of fruit and vegetable, 229 tons of beer, 73 tons of wine and spirits, 19,608 quarts of milk, 59 cwt. of bread. The number of individuals employed on the London North Western Railway, from the secretary down to the labourer is, *mark this*, 10,263, of horses 612, of vans 253. The goods collected and delivered on account of the Company by Messrs. Peckford in one year [ending June 1848] was 273,336 tons, or more than 841 tons per day. Further I will show the increase of trade in England since railways commenced and steam navigation, by a comparison of tonnage at the various great ports where proper facilities for shipping have been provided. Between the years 1817 and 1850:—

	1817. tons.	1850. tons.
Liverpool	700,464	3,786,000
London	1,226,885	3,280,000
Hull	268,706	836,000
Clyde	106,542	435,000
Newcastle	264,000	1,165,000
Southampton	43,000	299,000
Bristol	108,000	217,000

These are sublime results, realised by energetic industry and perseverance; and such as all good and wise men will try to obtain for this immense country.

I remain,

Yours truly,

John McVicker.

BUENOS AYRES.

The 6th of September, 1853, has left a deep and imperishable trace in the annals of this Community. Animated by a common sentiment of justice and gratitude, men of all ages, conditions, and nationalities, spontaneously abandoned the ordinary avocations of life, to pay the last mournful tribute of respect to the memory of those who had sealed in their heart's blood, their noble decision in defence of all that men hold dear. In according that public ovation, the Government acted as a faithful exponent of the Public Will; and never was mandate more cordially and gratefully responded to.

In the religious ceremonial, the extent of the audience was measured and determined by the capacity of the Cathedral; not the shifting gazing audience, too common on mere state occasions, but a compact mass of deeply interested listners, fixed and immoveable as the massive pillars that sustain that majestic edifice. In the mere stillness and silence of so vast a crowd there was something indescribably affecting. Every whisper could be heard; every plaintive cadence of the choir distinctly appreciated, every accent of the orator heard with a force and vividness, seldom experienced but in the deep, unbroken solitude of midnight: nay, on more than one occasion, we heard, or thought we heard, a half suppressed sigh; reminding us that there are wounds too deep and too recent to be obliterated, except by the all healing hand of Time. The bright gems in their Country's crown can not fill the void in a mother or a sister's heart. Oh it was day of chastened and hallowed reminiscences; but there is a precious balm in the consciousness of fellow sympathy, and the "Father of mercies will temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

But amid the many victims of an infamous rebellion, one ghastly, yet radiant form rose prominent before the mind: that of the venerable, the lamented Brigadier Pinto; the paschal lamb of Argentine regeneration. In his blood, the new covenant with liberty and civilization is sealed and ratified; and, in the vicissitudes that may await the cause of order and legality, Porteños yet unborn will revert to the august solemnities of the 6th Sepember 1853. and draw from it the moral inspiration that fits men to act and suffer, in the assertion and defence of the common birth-right of humanity. As the incarnate representative of a great social principle, the name of General Pinto will be transmitted, with brightening lustre and enhanced glory, to the remotest posterity; proclaiming the imprescriptible rights of our race, and pointing to the sure and effectual means of promoting and consolidating them. With a discriminative generosity, becoming the occasion, his contemporaries have placed him on the pedestal of immortality; as a beacon and guide to the present, and all succeeding generations. In the martyr's crown we have a key to the apparent discrepancies of Providence; and in the life and death of Brigadier Pinto, patriots and despots may alike read a lesson, that nearly concerns them. Wealth may command deference, or power extort adulation; but those are shadowy and evanescent trophies, compared with the spontaneous homage of an entire community, presented at the tomb of departed worth and integrity.

Provisional Directory—General Urquiza, despite his pending resignation, and the specific provisions of the new Constitution, leaves no stone unturned to prolong his ominous domination, and extort still ampler powers from the unfortunate Provinces submitted to his sway, and from the thing ridiculously denominated a Constituent Congress; and which might, with greater propriety, be styled the Director's scavenger or factotu[m]. Like the Siamese twins, the Constituent C[on]gress and the Provisional Director, thou[gh] not identical, are yet inseparable, and i[t is] probable that the one cannot survive [the] other. The low cunning and mock grim[ace] with which they treat each other would [be] laughable, did not their joint proceedings [se]riously affect distant, important and p[er]manent interests.

In a note of the 21st June, submitting [the] famous treaties of the 10th July, Gene[ral] Urquiza tells the Congress very cooly [that] he has inverted the order of nature, ratify[ing] the Treaties first, and then asking its so[ve]reign sanction and approbation; which [he] hints it would be well to give at once, as [the] formation of an Ordinary Legislature C[on]gress had become rather problemetical. [In] this way we are likely to have a Constitu[ent] Congress and a Provisional Director to [the] end of the chapter, and the vital interests of [the] Republic forestalled and sacrificed, in [a] most irregular and unblushing manner: [the] recent Constitution remaining a dead lett[er].

In a Circular to the Provinces, of date [the] 24th July, a mighty effort is made to expl[ain] away the ridiculous finale of the late invas[ion] on this Province; the tardy and inadequ[ate] support of the Provinces, having been [the] principal cause of that notable failure. [S...] the game is not ended. Notwithstanding [his] pro-forma resignation, the Provinces are [still] bound to rally round the Provisional Di[rec]tor, and extort from Buenos Ayres a com[pu]lsory acquiescence. The means of acc[om]plishing all this are not very clearly defi[ned] but the result is confidently predicted.

As an expedient to blunt the edge of r[idi]cule, such pitiable tergiversations migh[t be] overlooked; but we can see in them at [the] same time the germs of a hostile policy, [that] sooner or later may lead to an open ruptu[re] and that are incompatible with present co[nfi]dence and frank relations, in which all p[ar]ties are so deeply interested. This tena[city] of General Urquiza is to be deplored and c[on]demned. As a Statesman, his sun has [set] behind a dark cloud of irretrievable disgra[ce] and any attempt to regain his lost positi[on] or prolong his tenor of office, must be at [the] expense of sacrifices that no good man wo[uld] impose upon his country, even with a r[ea]sonable prospect of ultimate success. If [un]successful with the negative prestige of C[a]seros, what possible hope can he enterta[in] overwhelmed with the postive ridicule a[nd] contempt of the 13th July;—his igno[mi]nious flight, and dispicable abandonment [of] his allies and resources? These histori[c] facts ill concord with the mingled tone [of] cajolery and menace, somewhat ingenious[ly] combined in the circular under considerati[on].

But the most expressive document is t[hat] of the 5th August, to the Governor of Sal[ta] pleading poverty and impotence in t[he] strongest terms; and, to silence the imp[or]tunity of his wo-begone applicant, demandi[ng] in his turn a subsidy of men, and mone[y] and moral countenance, in behalf of t[he] National cause, *alias*, of the Provisional D[i]rectory. This is literally to extract streng[th] from weakness, and hope from despair: [the] prostrate Directory must be propped up [by] the prostrate Province, or rather Gove[rn]ment of Salta.

And what is the panacea to effect t[his] social resuscitation? Nothing more or l[ess] than the emission of paper money for the Provinces; after the example, and on [the] authority of the Province of Buenos Ay[res]; in other words, Urquiza tells his underli[ngs] in plain terms,—put the scourge of R[osas] into my hand, and I engage to render [them] all quiet and submissive.

Reduced to its simplest expression, [the] argument of the Provisional Director sta[nds] thus:—The paper money of Buenos Ay[res] was my undoing in the late rebellion; th[ere]fore allow me to try its effect on my ene[mies] and opponents. It is susceptible of [the] greatest abuse; *ergo*, confide it to my hon[or] and discretion. It has absorbed many honest capital, and deranged all legitim[ate] business and sober calculation in the si[ster] Province; consequently we may sa[fely] amuse ourselves with the two-edged ins[tru]ment. With the omnipotence of a Natio[nal] Bank at his beck, who would pay tribut[e to] the usurers of Montevideo or Rio Janei[ro]? Look to the demagogues of Buenos Ay[res] and see the the practical exemplificatio[n of] this great financial problem.

It would be unpardonable heresy to q[ues]tion or reject such logic; and accordin[g to it] an unlimited emission of paper money, is [a] lever destined in the hands of D. Justo [to] elevate the Republic to the pinnacle [of] greatness and prosperty. Much time m[ay] elapse, and great things may be effec[ted] before the depreciation attains to 100 [per] cent! In the hands of certain speculat[ors it] would be better than a "monopoly of on[ions] and pumpkins."

Seriously speaking; it is an insidious b[low] aimed at the unfortunate Provinces, with [the] worst intentions, and for the worst of e[nds] but we calculate it will require a large d[ose] of chloroform to make the patient swal[low] the pill; and despite the ready concurre[nce] of a few interested Caciques, we antici[pate] a determined resistance on the part of [the] Communities, that may not only frustrate [the] success of the experiment, but precipi[tate] the fall of the rickety Directory.

In declining the suit of his brother of S[alta] one important admission is distinctly, thro[ugh] incidentally made; namely, that the res[our]ces of Entre Rios and Santa Fé, are not [only] exhausted, but forestalled indefinitely, [by] the fruitless erogations of the unfortu[nate] rebellion in this Province. We see from [it] that Corrientes hangs loosely by the lea[gue] and that none of the others have contribu[ted] or are expected to contribute in matters

curiary, albeit there is a sacred claim on their contingents;to which the generous treatment of the Santafecinians, the Cordobeses and the Mendozinos, in the late campaign against this City, is calculated to import irrepressible enthusiasm. In short, our best guarantee for peace is the notorious impotency of the Provisional Director; who has the folly in the documents under consideration, to show his bad intentions, before he is prepared to strike the blow.

According to the Montevidean Papers, a Ministry had been formed, consisting of Dr. Zubiria, Don Salvador M. del Carril and Don Mariano Fragueiro; in whom the Director had delegated his National Authority, with the City of the Paraná as their place of residence. A report that certain emissaries were recruiting in Montevideo, requires conformation. It appears more likely that Dr. Pico has been appointed Chargè d'Affaires near the Oriental Government, in the room of Dr. Diogenes. The news from Cordoba leave no doubt as to a predominant and rapidly increasing sympathy in favour of the march pursued in this Province.

Representatives Elect—The successful candidates for the city are:—Don Nicolas Anchorena, Dr. Gamboa, Don Felipe Llavallol, Dr. Manuel Escalada, Colonel Domingo Sosa, Dr. Alsina, Revd. Dr. Marin, Col: Bartolomé Mitre, Don Juan B. Peña, Col: José Maria Bustillos, Dr. Daniel Cazon and Dr. Tomas Anchorena; all good men and true. The elections were conducted with what an Englishman would consider extreme moderation; and we believe unvitiated by any extraneous influence.

River Bermejo—In concluding the report on this interesting section of South America, to which we direct the attention of specalators, and especially of intending emigrants, it is proper to mention, that we are indebted for the manuscript translation to the courtesy of Mr. A. Robinson; a gentleman who has travelled much, and seen life in a variety of aspects, carefully and judiciously noting the results of his observations: and we hope in due course, to gratify our readers, by other articles of equal interest, the use of which has been handsomely proffered us by the same intelligent observer, and accomplished scholar.

Miscellaneous.

Table Turning.—A correspondent of the "Times" writing on this subject says:—England, France, and America are mad about turning tables. There are more believers than sceptics. I am, unfortunately, an apostate. I was a believer, and this was the manner of my falling away:—I tried, with others of my own family of whose honesty of purpose I could not doubt, and we turned hats, tables on castors and tables without castors, and among the latter on every obtinate oak table, with a solid heavy stem, on a triped—all these tables turned round on the carpet, toppled over or glided along, and even out of the room, in a most miraculous manner I trusted my own eyes, and believed. I asked for an explanation, and was told it was either electricity or magnetism, or a little of both. This was not satisfactory,so I endeavoured to find out a less mysterious and more intelligible explanation. I placed three persons round a table, which five or six others had turned by the alleged electric process, and directed them to give a very slight pressure with the points of their fingers to the left; they did so, and the table turned just as it had done before. This experiment was tried on all the tables previously operated on,varying the number of persons according to the size of the table—where eight or 10 persons had electrified the mahogany, five or six would produce precisely the same effects by the slightest po sible united pressure in the same direction, and admitted, even by the firmest believers who were engaged in the experiment, to be literally "next to nothing." My unscientific theory was, however, to be upset at once. Gold chains were linked together, and placed round a table, the fingers touched the chain only, and not the table, and it turned. I was challenged to test my theory by the same ordeal; we did so, and the table turned precisely as it had done under the manipulation of the magnetisers. This proves that the pressure by the fingers must have been very slight, otherwise the chain would have turned, and not the table. I have certainly not been fortunate enough to see tables dance polkas, or go up or down stairs, with the hands placed on the surface; but my solution of the ordinary "Jim Grow" gyrations is simply this—that when eight or 10 persons are placed round a table, and told all to will it to turn in the same direction, and when they have sat in that constrained position for 20 minutes, their fingers begin to tingle, just as a cramped position of the feet will cause "pins and needles" in the toes; they begin to feel tired, and are told to wish more powerfully; them, if at any one time, five or six out of the 10 or 12 happen to second their wishes,by the slightest tendency of pressure in the required direction, the table begins to move, all are required to go round with it, the momentum is increased, and the feat accomplished. Each person is satisfied that the pressure of his 10 fingers did not, and could not, move the table,and he is right; but multiply 10 by six and it becomes 60. It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back. But I am told that one person of strong powers of volition can alter the course of the table; this is so according to my theory. Assume 60 to be the moving power, and deduct 10,or rather, if the man of strong volition has also strong fingers, deduct 20, and the table is stopped. If it should happen, as is often the case, that the table is recusant, and objects to be made a spinning top of, the reason, I submit, is that there are not a sufficient number of fingers at one and the same moment pressed in the same direction. This is the great disadvantage of the electric theory—mine never fails. I am, however, still open to conviction, and if any scientific person will condescent to explain how electricity or magnetism operates to produce the described effects, all I can say is—

"Candidus imperti, is non his utere mecum."

Apostate.

Table-Turning—Another writer on this subject says:—"The letter of your correspondent, 'Apostate,' will, no doubt, be regarded by every rational person as another very satisfactory proof of the existence of some new and mysterious agent,hitherto not generally known. He says, and very truly, that when a large table is touched by the fingers of some half-dozen persons, and pressed very slightly in a particular direction, it will revolve, and then draws a most erroneous conclusion that it is done by a mechanical effort, which, however, it is scarcely necessary to say would be wholly inadequate for such a purpose, because, by his own statement, such pressure was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. Besides, the whole of your correspondent's argument is based on an assumption which is not essential to the success of the experiment, for although I have no doubt the table will move by the will of the parties when it is so pressed, it will also do so equally as well without. Neither is it always necessary to wait 20 minutes, which is implied might induce an involuntary pressure, for though it is true that on one occasion I have had to wait for even a longer time than this, yet on another I, with three others, succeeded in moving a large mahogany dining table in less than half a minute, and with such force as to frighten some of the operators, and it nearly knocked one of them down. It was the first attempt of all the parties excepting myself, and, as might be expected, they were all more or less sceptical, and placed their hands lightly on the table by my directions. I may add that I have discovered that it is not necessary to make use of a table, or, indeed, of anything excepting the bodies of the experimentalists, for if the hands be placed in contact and in the same position as when a hat is employed they will soon be found to move, the parties being obliged to follow to maintain their position—Proselyte.

EXCHANGE—Sept. 10.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones.................... 19¼
Patriot Doubloons .... á 302
Spanish do........................ á 303¼
Bills on England, per doubloon..............66s. á 66s3d
Currency.................. per dol. 2⅝d.
Do. Montevideo..................½ á ¼ ⅝ prem
France, per doubloon ....— á 83 fs.
United States, do. .... 2 ⅝ disct.
Rio Janeiro .... 1¼ p. ct. prem.
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 30 ½
The lowest 293

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week — per oz. Lowest— no transactions.

EXPORTS—Sept. 10.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs............. 40 á 41 rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do. 39 á 40 "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs........................ — á 38 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs .... "..scarce 41 á 42 "
Do. N. America, 21 ...." .... 38 á 38½ rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts .... 80 á 83 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs .. . none
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. .... none
Ox hides,salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do. 32 á 32½ rls. sil.
Cow do. do. ....do. do. 31 á 32
Horse do. dry, each .... 15½ á 16
Do. do, salted ♯ of 32 á 42 lbs..rls. sil. 10 á 11½
Nonato, dry, ¼ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs. 85 á 90
Skins, duty 4 ⅝
Sheep, washed,mixed,per 30 lbs1.3 common 72 á 75
Nutria, per lb..................no e....
Wool. duty free.
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.................. 22 á 25
Do. washed " .... 38 á 42
Meztizo, dirty, " .... 30 á 40
Do. washed " .... 50 á 65
Fine, dirty " .... 45 á 55
Do. washed " .... 70 á 90
Cordova, baled.................rials silver 33 á 34
Horse hair,duty 4 ⅝
" short, arroba.................... 45 á 50
" mixed " .... 55 á 70
" long " ....nominal.... 115 á 130
Cow hair, clean .... 55 á 60
Tallow, melted, duty free.
" with grease, arroba(of 17$ per oz.) 15½ á 16 in pipes
" pure " do..do..$16 á 16½ rl.si in box.
Hide cuttings,garras,duty 4 ⅝, qql.; baled .. á 42
Horns, duty, 4 ⅝ Ox, mil.....prime......1100 á 1200
Inferior do.............................. 600 á 700
Do. Cow .... " .... 250 á 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ⅝
Long black,lb loose.................. — á 5
Do. white woven .... 12 á 14
Do. white loose .... 6 á 7
Jerked beef, duty 4 ⅝ qql................ 68 á 72
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ⅝ p.mil.......... 90 á 110
Mare's grease, ...rls. silver 8 á 8½
Goat skins,per dozen scarce........ 24 á 25 rls.sil.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

September 3rd.

"Argentina," British barque, 246 tons, A. Young, from Salado 2nd, to Macallister & Co., with a cargo of country produce.

"Cronometro," Spanish polacre, 150 tons, A. Casals, from Cadiz 23rd June, Rio Grande 28th August, to Freyer brothers, with 55 lasts salt, 2 barrels wine, 1 bale merchandize.

September 4th

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dasori, from Montevideo 3rd inst.

"Mazaredo," Spanish corvette of war, from Montevideo 3rd inst.

"Fanny," Oriental steamer, 341 tons, N. C. Nielsen, from Rio Janeiro 17th August, Montevideo 2nd inst., to Freyer brothers, in ballast. Passengers 12.

"Phantom," American barque, 302 tons, Wolter, from Rio Janeiro 19th August, Montevideo 2nd inst., to Lezica & Co., with 2998 barrels and 350 half do. flour.

September 5th.

"Henri et Louise," French barque, 192 tons, L. Soquey, from New York 4th June, Montevideo 29th August, to Bunge Bornefeld & Co, with 500 barrels rice, 1457 do flour, 70 boxes soap,

"Phillip Dean," British brigantine, 187 tons, J. Lecoutre, from Llanelly 7th July, Montevideo 4th inst., to E. Lumb with 270 tons coal, 1 tierce hams, 39 tins cheese.

"Sea Adventure," British brig, 192 tons, J Glazebrook from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Rennie Tweedie & Co., with 154 barrels and 10 casks beer, 39 crates earthenware, 100 boxes pipes, 1250 iron pots, 150 tons coal, 11 boxes and 6 packages merchandise.

"Leopold," Prussian barque, 310 tons, Holtz, from Boston 8th July, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 1500 barrels flour, 400 do. rice, 550 do sugar, 134 boxes chairs, 2 do merchandize, 10,000 feet lumber, 10 boxes turpentine, 1 do. and 1 package books.

"General Pinto," National war steamer, from Montevideo 4th inst.

September 7.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 6th inst. Passengers 160.

"Augusta," Sardinian barque, 438 tons, F. Tiscornia, from Genoa 22d June, Montevideo 2nd inst, to B. Viale, with 46 boxes and 48 bales merchandise, 1 marble statute, 953 bales paper, 300 boxes vermicelli, 26 barrels canary seed, 1 crate empty bottles, 127 bags garbanzos, 31 do. peas, 60 do. rice, 50,000 tiles.

"Maria Clotilde," Spanish barque, 430 tons, A. Sarachaga, from Barcelona 13th May, Cadiz 19th June, Rio Janeiro 21st August, to M. S. de la Maza, with 180 barrels and 150 jars aguardiente, 20 quarter casks vinegar, 138 bales paper, 20 do. corks, 12 boxes paper, 16 dozens mats, 4 boxes caps, 24 pair shoes, 3 boxes merchandize, 30 pipes, 20 half do. and 40 quarter casks wine, 720 cahices salt, 295 boxes vermicelli, 150 barrels olives, 190 do. wine, 4 boxes leeches, 29 boxes almond oil, 49 do. almonds. 1500 doubloons.

September 8.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 7th inst.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Avenenti, from Montevideo 7th inst. Passengers 60.

September 9.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 8th inst.

"Fidele," Swedish schooner, 140 tons, R. Tornlof, from London 27th July, to J. Bell & Co., with 160 barrels beer, 1400 half barrels and 1 quarter cask gunpowder, 1 carriage, 99 tons and 7 cwt. coals, 1 iron chest, 14 boxes and 1 package merchandise.

"Buenos Ayres," National war steamer, for Patagones.

SAILINGS.

September 5th.

"Hidra," Sardinian brig, for Marseilles and Genoa, dispatched by J. Caprile, with 12,300 horns, 3434 salted ox and cow hides, 5 dry do. do, 16 bales sheep skins, 11 quintals copper, 20 bales and 39 chiguas hair.

"Eliza," British brig, for England, dispatched by J. Macdonnell, with 2009 salted ox and cow hides, 68,000 bones, 432 pipes tallow.

September 6.

"Marian," American barque, for Rio Negro, dispatched by the Captain, in ballast.

"Joaquina," Spanish brig, for Cape Verds, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"Luduvic," French barque, for England dispatched by Delisle brothers, with 107 pipes tallow, 6047 salted ox and cow hides, 9300 horns, 901 dry ox and cow hides, 11 packages hair, 30 tons bones.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Vixen.
" Steamer Locust.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Paraense.
" Steamer Thetis.
SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.
" Brigantine Maria Adelayde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

At J. BLUES' Store, No. 48 Calle Mayo and No. 10 Calle La Merced—

Superior port and sherry wines, in cask and bottles.

Good old Madeira wines, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bordeaux wines of various classes in bottles.

Superior Carlon wine in draught.

Good sherry and red Lisbon wines in draught suitable for table use.

Sugars of various classes and qualities.

Superior currants.

Rich flavoured black Tea, and fine gun powder do.

Superior Pickles of various kinds, also mixed do.

Sauces of all sorts for fish, steaks, &c &c.

All spice, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, &c.

☞ Best Cognac, Hollands Gin, and Jamaica Rum of the first quality, and a variety of other articles of family consumption, all at very moderate prices. s12—co

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

SPRING MEETING.

Thursday, Nov. 10, 1853.

1st Race.
At 12½ P. M.

"The Derby," value $1500, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, half forfeit, for horses which never ran at any previous meeting, to be entered and ridden by members of this society.—Once round and a distance (1¼ mile). Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

2nd Race.
At 1¼ P. M.

"The Porteño Plate," value $2000, added to a sweepstakes of $200 each, h. ft., open to all horses entered and ridden by members of this society.— Once and a half round [1 mile 5½ furlongs. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

3rd Race.
At 2 P. M.

"The Half Round Stakes," of $200 each, h. ft., with $1000 added from the fund, open to all horses entered and ridden by members of this society.— Half round [4½ furlongs]. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

4th Race.
At 3½ P. M.

"The Free Stakes," of $200 each, h. ft., with $2000 added from the fund, for all horses entered by members, and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee.—Twice round and distance [2½ miles].—Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

5th Race.
At 4½ P. M.

"The Spring Cup," value $1500, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, h. ft., for horses *bona fide* the property of, and to be ridden by members of this society.— Once round and distance [1¼ mile]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

6th Race.
At 5¼ P. M.

"The Ladies' Purse," of $150 each h. ft., with $1000 added from the fund, open to all horses entered by members and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee.—Once round and distance [1¼ mile]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

In each race, 3 ho[illegible] the premium will not be given.

Entries to be made in writing to the Secretary of the Society, No. 57, Calle Defensa, stating marks, colors, names of horses, with colors of riders, on or before Tuesday, 25th October, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M. [also former names of horses, if changed].

Forfeits to be declared on or before Monday, 31st Oct.

EXTRA DAY'S RACES.

Friday, 11th Nov.

Under the auspices of the

F. A. R. Society.

At 12 M.

Sweepstakes of $100 each, for all horses ridden by foreigners.— Once round and distance [1¼ mile]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

Match or Matches.

At 2 P. M.

Sweepstakes of $200 each, for all horses ridden by foreigners.—Twice round and distance [2½ miles]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

Match or Matches.

At 3½ P. M.

Trotting Match— Sweepstakes of $200 each, for all horses ridden by foreigners.—Once round and distance. Weight 10st. 7lb.

At 4½ P. M.

Hurdle Race— Sweepstakes of $250 ea. Once round and distance, over 4 flights of Hurdles, each 3ft. 6in. high. Open to all horses entered and ridden by members.

Match or Matches.

It is to be undersood that all horses for the above Sweepstakes [though not the Matches] must be entered by Subscribers, on the previous day, and the rules of the Society attended to.

The Matches will be under the direction of the Stewards.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Rroker.

For England and the Continent.
Passengers only.

The new fast-sailing A. 1. Hanoverian brig
"J. H. HEYD RN," 210 tons,
Capt. Haeslop, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. s.3

Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

For Antwerp.
Passengers only.

The fine A. 1. fast-sailing Russian schooner
"ACKBAR," 140 tons,
Capt. Aspgreen. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. s 3.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co

For Rio de Janeiro.
The A. 1. Brazilian ship
"THEODORE," 420 tons,
Captain Fonseca. Has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still receive cargo on freight. s.3.

Consignee S. Soriano, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa.
The A. 1. Sardinian brig
"BRASILERO," 172 tons,
Capt. Vinelli, has only room for about 50 tons of cargo, and will be dispatched without delay. s.3.

Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

For Montevideo.
The new packet schooner
"ERNESTO," 80 tons,
Will sail the 8th inst. for said destination, and can receive cargo.

Apply to
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

Wanted,
A Clerk who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a merchant's office.

Apply at No. 100 Calle Santa Rosa.
s.10—3c.

To Let,
At No. 34 Calle Mayo, furnished apartments, either single or as may be required, with attendance. s12—1p

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Notice.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The unsettled business will be adjusted by either of the undersigned, and the name of the late firm used in liquidation.

(Signed) Samuel B. Hale.
Andrew Spring.
Samuel E. Spring.

Buenos Ayres, Sep. 1, 1853.

The undersigned have this day associated under the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., and will continue the same business heretofore conducted by the late firm.

(Signed) Samuel B. Hale.
Benjamin F. Vinton.
Gardner B. Perry.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1853.

To be disposed of, several flocks of sheep on shares on Messrs. Gibson's estancia Rincon del Tuyú.

For particulars apply at No. 110 Calle del Temple, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning. s10—2p

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Fine Holland Gin.
Despatched, or in bond, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers at the store of T. MOORE,
s.3—3p. 29, Reconquista.

Edward Oltmann,
Dentist,
Calle Merced, No. 103.

Has the honour to tender his services to the public in all branches of his Art, as well for cleaning, as for filling teeth without causing any pain, as also for placing artificial teeth, whether single or complete sets, with so much perfection as not to be distinguished from natural teeth and without the least inconvenience for mastication. Consequently these artificial teeth replacing perfectly the natural ones, contribute not only to beautifying the appearance but also to the improvement of mastication, and finally serve to render the pronounciation perfect. Sept.3—3p.

For Sale,
At G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin, the following Engravings, viz:—

Stealing a March.
Wren Testimonial.
The Benefactress.
Deer Hound.
Polish Exiles.
Rev. Dr. Chalmers.
Prince Charles Entry.
Do. after Culloden.
Covenanters Communion.
Parliament (old) Square.
Slave Markett
The Golfers.
Helen Faucit.
Windsor Castle.
Who goes there.
Young Naturalist.
Wellington Statue.
Ancient Mariner.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.
At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on Sale, PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF 6,725,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with
16,588,510 Dollars,
or
2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following captal Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 dollars.
22 " 36,000 "
24 " 32,000 "
60 " 8,000 "
60 " 4,000 "
60 " 2,000 "
120 " 1,500 "
180 " 1,000 "

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December 1853.

The Price of Shares is as follows:—
One Share for £1 Sterling.
Six do. for £5 "
Thirteen Shares for £20 "
Thirty do. £10 "
Sixty-five Shares for £40 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, wth full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.

june 25—12c.

Notice.
JAEGGLI and DIAVET

Have the honor of informing the British residents of this town and country, that they have opened a new establishment as Watch Makers, in Calle Federacion, No. 55.

They have also a large stock of jewellery of the latest designs and highly finished, which they offer to the ladies at very moderate prices.

The following certificate, which Mr. John Roskell gave to Mr. Diavet, will prove sufficiently his capability.

[Certificate.]
"Liverpool, December, 1852.

"The bearer of this, Mr. Isidoro Diavet, a native of France, worked in our employ for upwards of eleven years; and strongly recommend him as fully capable of undertaking any branch of watchmaking. And also recommend him as a gentleman, wishing him every success in his new undertaking.

"I subscribe myself his friend and patron,
(Signed) "John Roskell,
a27—3p "late Robt. Roskell & Son."

On Sale at 20 Calle San Martin,
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,
for the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous disorders, &c., &c.

Prospectuses with directions for use to be had gratis.

For Antwerp.
The remarkably fine first class regular trader Belgian brig "INFATIGABLE," Captain Cordier, has already engaged and on board a considerable portion of her cargo, and will have quick despatch.

Early application for the remainder of her cargo is requested. Apply to
Adol Van Praet, Consignee,
Calle Belgrano, No. 66.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
Rates established by the Captain of the Port August 13, 1853, viz:—

A whale boat to or from the Inner Roads, with a single passenger, trunk and mattrass	$ 50
Do. do. with a cart-load of luggage	60
Do. do. with 3 cart-loads do.	100
Various persons in same boat, with trunk and mattrass, each	20
Do. do. without luggage, each	10
A whale-boat to or from the "Canal" with one passenger and luggage	150
Do. do. by various persons, each with trunk and mattrass, each..	30

In the event of additional hands being required from bad weather, an extra charge to be stipulated in conformity with the preceding scale.

To be Sold,
At San Vicente, 1132 Sheep and Lambs and 14 head of tame cattle. Apply to Andrew Murtogh on the Estancia of Messrs. George and Henry Bell, San Vicente.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
OR
"La Cabaña del Tio Tom."

The favorable reception and wide spread circulation which this interesting little work has had, both in Europe and America, having been translated into all the living languages, is a sufficient recommendation of its merits, and, therefore requires no special notice in this place.

The Spanish version of it which has been announced as being in the Press is now completed, and is offered for sale at $5 each No., or $20 per copy taking the whole work at once.

Commercial Printing Office,
Defensa, No. 75.

SEWING
Dresses, Mantillas, and plain sewing; Millinery, and Children's Clothing, made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms at Calle Peru, No. 145. s10—12p

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Notice.
A Lady who has had much experience in teaching, has opened a School at 138 Calle las Piedras. Her course of instruction includes English, French and Spanish, Writing, Arithmetic, Music, and Drawing, in every style, and various fashionable works.
s10—3c

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendanee, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
[Of New York.]

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends visiting Buenos Ayres to practice his profession for a short time, in the course of a few weeks.

Montevideo, Aug. 8, 1853.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 10($

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 10th inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	BRITISH.			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald.........	J. G. Smith & Co ..	211	
July 16	Bk. Neptune, Lefeuvre........	Drabble brothers	287	L'pool.
" 17	Sch. President, Nowman	To order............	155	England.
" 17	Bg. Vivid, Tyrer........	Santamaria & Co	173	London.
" 24	Bg. Breeze, Chally	Drabble brothers	165	
" 29	Bk. Storm King, Dryden......	T. Armstrong	334	
" 26	Bg. Eliza, Riddoch	J. Bell & Co	252	
Sept. 3	Bk. Argentina, Young........	McAllister & Co.. ..	246	
" 5	Bgn. Philip Dean, Lecoutre....	E. Lumb	187	
" 5	Bg. Sea Adventure, Glazebrook	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	192	
	AMERICAN.			
June 28	Bk. Jefferson, Wood	J. Spurr.............	250	
July 25	Bk. Liberia Packet, White	Freyer brothers.......	331	
"	Pilot boat Arctic, Hunt	Martinez & Sons..	99	
Aug. 13	Bk Hazard, Lloyd...........	Zimmermann & Co...	404	
" 14	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Ropes..........	291	
" 26	Bg. Amos M. Robert, Colson....	Becher, Preuss & Co.	218	
" 26	Bk. Lion, Alexander	S. B. Hale	338	
" 27	Sch. Alert, Caulfield	H. J Ropes..........	136	
" 29	Bk. Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann & Co ..	280	
Sept. 1	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O J. Hayes & Co	413	
" 4	Bk. Phantom, Wolter	Lezica & Co.........	302	
	FRENCH.			
July 29	Bk. Moliere, Drouaux	Llavallol & Sons....	336	
Aug. 1	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	228	
Sept. 5	Bk. Henri et Louise, Sequez ..	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	192	
	SPANISH.			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo...........	Llavallol & Sons....	212	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig....	F. Senillosa	188	
" 11	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
June 26	Pol. Dolores, Coll	Llavallol & Sons....	137	
" 27	Bk San Narciso, Domineck	Llavallol & Sons ...	251	
" 28	Bg Emprehendedor, Molins ..	Llavallol & Sons ...	244	
July 16	Bg. Arrogante Emilio, Costas ..	Santamaria & Co	270	
" 17	Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	235	
" 17	Bg. Vencedor, Roses..........	Llavallol & Sons	189	
" 17	Bg. Julito, Sens	F. Cibils	236	
" 17	Bk. Joven Agustina, Domineck..	F. Baxareo	298	
" 25	Pol. Pronta, Ross	E. Ochoa & Co	175	
" 21	Pol. Union, Mataro y Suris....	F. Buxareo..........	212	
Aug. 2	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Soriano	216	
" 10	Bk. San Andres, Berdaguer....	Llavallol & Sons	280	
" 12	Bg Manuel, Garcia	Zumaran & Co.......	155	
" 14	Bg. Duendo, Baratn..........	Llavallol & Sons	158	
" 21	Bg. Salvador, Millet....	E. Ochoa & Co.. ...	170	
" 25	Pol. Union, Creus	To order	173	
" 26	Sch. Pepa, Mira	Llavallol & Sons	154	
" 26	Bgn. Ninfa, Carran	E. Ochoa & Co	129	
" 29	Bg. San Jose, Gali	F. Cibils	230	
" 29	Bg. Amnistia, Alsina	Freyer Brothers	176	
" 29	Bk. Mongo, Pares..	J. Steward & Co. ..	265	
Sep. 3	Pol. Cronometro, Casals.......	Freyer Brothers ...	150	
" 7	Bk. Maria Clotilde, Sarachaga	S. de la Maza	430	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept. 5	Bk. Leopold Holtz	Zimmermann & Co	310	
	SARDINIAN.			
June 28	Bgn. Italia Libre, Roberano	Ocampo & Co.......	63	
July 17	Bg. Argentino Sartori	J. Negrotto.........	281	
" 23	Bg. Braziliero, Vinelli	Martinez & Sons ..	172	Marseills
Sept. 7	Bk. Augusta, Tiscornia.... ...	B. Viale...	138	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Aug. 21	Bg. J. H. Heydorn, Haesloop....	Visser & Co.......	212	England.
	DANISH.			
Aug. 1	Lug. Margaretha, Bremer.......	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	128	
" 14	Bgn. Holsatia, Toosby	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	98	
	BREMEN.			
July 25	Bk. Hohenstaufen, Lenke	Duguid Parton & Co.	272	England.
	HAMBURG.			
July 15	Bg. Ora, Gronemann	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	145	Antwerp
" 31	Bgn. Ernestine, Moller.......	Trensein & Co....	150	
Aug. 14	Elize & Louise, Popp	J. N. Bieber & Co. ..	185	
	RUSSIAN.			
Aug. 29	Sch. Ackbar, Aspagren	Bieber & Co	135	Antwerp
	BRAZILIAN.			
June 28	Bk. Norma, Torilly...........	Lezica & Co	224	
July 26	Sp. Teodora, Fouseca	S. Soriano	421	Rio Jno.
" 29	Bgn. Maricote, Marques	Lezica & Sons..	149	
" 29	Bgn. Ariel, Silva	To order	90	
Aug. 14	Bk. Rufina, Perez	Llavallol & Sons ...	305	
" 22	Bk. Sandade, Reyes..........	Martinez & Sons....	335	
" 22	Bg. Soares, Arminho.........	J. G. Martinaz......	187	
" 26	Bg. Principe, Santos	F. Buxareo..........	253	
	SWEDISH.			
Sep. 9	Sch. Fidele, Tornlof, ...	J. Bell & Co	140	
	BELGIAN.			
July 25	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	Van Praet	241	Antwerp
Aug. 21	Bg. Windhond, Beckmann	P. A. Carranza	203	

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine.
m.26—co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS
AND
CERTIFICATES FOR DAMAGED GOODS.
On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a. 23—c o.

Havre Line of Packets.
The well-known fine French barque "MOLIERE," 336 tons, Captain Drouaux, having most part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly for the above port. This vessel is well-known in the trade for her quick passages, and can still take on freight a few bales or dry hides.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and the Captain will pay every attention to the comfort of those he takes under his charge.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons, or to the Captain at the Hotel de Paris.

NOTICE.
LOWRY, LANGDON & Co., General Commission Merchants have established their house in this City, No. 29 Calle Victoria.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1853. a.20—8c

NOTICE—To be sold under first cost to close the business at No. 133, Calle Balcarce, Plaza de los Andes, the entire stock in trade, consisting of beef barrels, quarter casks, half pipes, buckets, churns, tubs, &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 25, 1853. a.27—3p